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Nov. 25th 1874 1y.

ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROOMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVE CENTRAL EX. COM.
RALEIGH, June 1st, 1875.

To the People of North Carolina:

The General Assembly at the recent session called a Convention of the people to meet at Raleigh on the 6th day of September next, for the purpose of suggesting such alterations in our organic law as may be deemed wise and expedient.

NECESSITY FOR CHANGE.

The necessity for changing many of the provisions of the existing Constitution is generally admitted, and is too apparent to require extended argument. It is here that some of our prominent men at one time opposed the call for a Convention; but their action was based on prudential consideration, and not on an indisposition to have the Constitution thoroughly revised. They feared that our purpose in seeking to reform our Fundamental Law, might be misconstrued by the violent and ill-informed men then controlling Congress and the prosperity of our people checked, and the peace of the State jeopardized by some harsh and unconstitutional action on the part of the United States authorities. That fear no longer exists. We now have every assurance that the Constitution of the United States will be observed by the officers of the Government, and feel a satisfaction in announcing to you that the time has at last arrived when the officials at Washington City concede that the people of North Carolina have the same right to manage their local concerns which the citizens of other States enjoy. We can proceed without apprehension perfect our Constitution and remodel it in the interest of our people.

THE CONSTITUTION, THE CREATURE OF MILITARY LAW.

This Constitution, the creature of military dictation, was born in the throes of a military reconstruction. Its authors were unduly Scalists and adventurers, who had lived among us without preferment or possession of qualifications entitling them to it; others were our recent slaves, who had known no law save the will of their masters, and others still were carpet baggers, both black and white—alien in feeling and Radical in education—who sought positions here that were denied them where known—to degrade and humiliate us. And when their work was submitted to the people at the polls, thousands of our best citizens were deprived of the right of voting upon it, and over eighty thousand ignorant negroes were given the ballot to secure its adoption. It is no exaggeration to say that not one person in ten who voted for it could read the instrument, and not one in fifty had read it or was even moderately familiar with its provisions, and many gave it their support, believing it would be merely temporary, and to escape further agitation and revolution. It is natural, therefore, that a Constitution thus formed and adopted should be found unsuited to our condition, and that we should embrace the earliest opportunity consistent with reason and prudence to secure such changes as time and experience have shown to be necessary. Our organic law should be expressed in language clear, simple and perspicuous, so that nothing may be left to inference or construction, our rights so precisely defined as to be comprehended by all men of ordinary intelligence; and each department of the government should be so restricted, that while left free to discharge its appropriate duties, it cannot by unwarranted encroachments embarrass the proper action of the others.

THE CONSTITUTION UNSUITED TO OUR CONDITION.

That the Constitution contains some good provisions no one denies; it would be singular if it did not, but its abominable characteristics were so manifest that not a single Conservative member of the Convention that passed it could be induced to affix his signature to it, as a fit instrument to be submitted to the people. Indeed, its provisions are so loosely worded and badly arranged as to constitute but a medley of inconsistencies that defies the successful construction of the courts; in fact to reconcile the difficulties arising from its practical working, the court has in some instances been driven to supply omissions, and in others to introduce a new principle, hitherto unknown in the judicial history of our State, distinguished as "*judicial legislation*," an innovation anti-republican in character and invasive of the rights and duties of a seperate department. Its provisions are so obscure that within the brief space of its existence many more decisions on constitutional questions have been rendered than in the entire previous history of the State—and as late we have witnessed the extraordinary spectacle of two sets of judges in both the 2d and 8th Judicial Districts, contending for the same position, one of whom claiming to hold by an appointment from the Government for a period of ten years, an office that the Constitution seems to say is to be filled by the people at the polls, and whose term has expired to be only eight years. In many counties, there is a practical denial of Justice, the Courts are inadequate to the public demands. And this they are driven to resort to special terms, which are expensive and unsatisfactory, and persons accused of criminal offences are often confined for months without trial. We need a speedier justice and a less expensive Judiciary system. We should abolish every useless office, which is now filled by a mere consumer, for only by a rigid and prudent economy in our public as well as private affairs, can we hope to restore the State to prosperity. It is believed that the laws will be more impartially administered by a return to the old practice of a rotation of the Judges.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CRIMINAL LAW SUGGESTED.

It is also hoped that a greater incentive to honesty and a purification of the ballot box might result from depriving those who are convicted of infamous crimes of the elective franchise.

The matter of the Penitentiary, which already contains more than six hundred able-bodied men, also demands careful and practical attention, to remove if only measure that burden from our shoulders. Most of our private legislation should be excluded from the General Assembly. However our limited space does not permit us to catalogue the numerous defects and imperfections of the present Constitution or to enumerate the remedies to be offered.

There should be some general ordinance adopted in relation to private enactments, thereby reducing the expenses of the Legislature, and in order to prevent hasty and inconsiderate legislation, that no new matters be brought forward within ——— days of their adjourning.

CAUSE OF DISSATISFACTION OF DELEGATES.

As to the specific changes that ought to be made, these are to be considered by the citizens of the various counties, who should be careful to select as delegates those who will properly reflect their wishes. Men of enlarged and practical statesmanship, spotless integrity, representatives of classes of society, and whose position among you will entitle their labor to confidence and support—and in their hands they certainly can more safely confide their rights than in the Convention of 1868.

METHODS OF CHANGE.

Of the two methods prescribed for changing the Constitution, that by legislative enactments is expensive, uncertain and dangerous; the several amendments recently submitted to and ratified by the people encountered the greatest difficulties in their passage, and even after the will of the people was declared in their favor by over 40,000 majority, serious apprehensions were entertained as to whether they were properly adopted; again, legislators, when possessed of qualifications for such duties, are encumbered with numerous matters and cannot bring that attention to each provision presented for consideration, without meeting such criticisms as may imperil their labors.

The Convention method is speedy and economical, the body is composed only of the same number of members as comprise the House of Representatives, and their minds are directed alone to constitutional reforms and their work may be completed and ratified, if necessary, in six months. As to the expense that may be incurred, it is believed they will be more than defrayed in a short time by the reforms that will be inaugurated.

The restrictions imposed by the Legislature fully and amply secure the Homestead, Mechanic's Lein, Rights of Married Women, and Personal Liberty, and should quite the fears of the most timid, for they are recognized as of binding efficacy and are chiefly enjoyed by the friends of constitutional reform. Indeed they were in the bill mainly to remote partisan clamor, and anticipate unnecessary agitation. They are not the property of a mere party, but had their origin in the necessities of civilized society and found among the statutes of various States previous to the war.

QUALIFICATIONS OF DELEGATES.

It is useless, however, to seek to quiet the mere caviller; the keen optics of some persons defy all law. The mere fact that the honor of the best men in the State is pledged to their preservation, should suffice by every reasonable voter. This Convention is called in pursuance of law, and each delegate before he shall be permitted to sit, to be enlisted as a seat in said Convention to act as a delegate thereto, shall swear to observe these 'restrictions' (see act 1874-5.) Should a part comply and a part refuse to take this oath, only those who obey the law are members of the body, and are so without precedents; a similar oath was required of the members of the 'restricted Convention' of 1835, and the question was raised, and after debate all the members took the oath and observed the restrictions, and that in a time of high party excitement. In that discussion the distinguished Judge Gaston used the following language: 'The State Legislature had indeed no authority to impose an oath upon the members of the Convention, but the people had ratified the act of the Legislature by choosing delegates subject to it. If we transcend the limits or refuse obedience to the conditions therein prescribed, we are not the Convention called by the people, but a self constituted body.' These views were concurred in by Macon, Ellsworth, Morehead and others. We will discuss this subject, however, by calling attention to the side-walk of Judge Jameson on 'Constitutional Conventions,' where by argument and the cases cited by him in relation to this matter, he demonstrated that Conventions are bound to obey the restrictions imposed by the Legislature in the Act calling the Convention.

AID FROM REPUBLICANS.

In our last election it was gratifying to see Republicans who had hitherto submitted to the control of unscrupulous leaders under a mistaken belief that they were promoting the general welfare, seeing their corruptness as demonstrated by the 'Credit Mobilier revelations,' 'Sanborn Contract,' and other frauds and defalcations, and their vindictive and relentless policy, whereby they sought to degrade the superior race by this ubiquitous 'Civil Rights Bill,' overcome their party prejudice and give us their cordial support. To them we extend an invitation to remain and continue the work so auspiciously begun. To those who opposed us under the delusion of their leaders, who assured them this bill would never pass Congress and if it did would be vetoed by the President, though it now has his signature, and who have witnessed the earnestness with which the dangerous 'Force Bill' was urged upon Congress, we say no longer remain where there is neither safety nor honor to a North Carolinian. The battle for civil liberty is not yet over. 'Civil Rights' is still a part of the recent carpet-bag programme for this State; though driven from the halls of Congress, it will be renewed in the Southern States. We therefore invite their co-operation. The Convention owes its final success to the support of some of their ablest representatives in the General Assembly and they are doubtless aware that the provisions introduced into the Convention of 1868, by their ablest native representatives were scouted and defeated by that same element that has brought ruin upon their party and confusion to our State.

NECESSITY OF ORGANIZATION.

The friends of Convention should at once perfect their organization and bring out their best men in every county in the State. The leaders of the Republican party know that by their reckless violations of the Constitution and efforts to centralize all power in the hands of the Federal Government, they have justly forfeited the confidence and support of the people; they therefore trust not to their own strength but to our apathy, and will endeavor to secure our defeat by divisions and false leaders. We therefore respectfully invite your attention to the following resolution adopted and successfully followed in our last campaign:

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the members of the Democratic Conservative party to discourage independent candidates and all other disorganizers, that all support be promptly withdrawn from every aspirant for office who shall oppose the regular nominees of our Conventions. Let your primary County Conventions be duly advertised and see that the people have a full opportunity of attending and expressing their wishes. The contest is important, not only in its immediate effects, but in subsequent results. The Republican party, under the leadership of carpet-baggers still remaining among us, will advocate the election of delegates, who will agree to meet and adjourn without holding a Convention, and this in violation of the wishes of the people, expressed through a two-thirds majority of their chosen representatives, and after a considerable part of the expenses for mileage and per diem is incurred. We believe, however, the promise is but a delusion and snare, for should they ascertain they have a majority in the body, it will be an easy matter for them to evade their promise by the refusal of a few to contest; as they do not acknowledge the 'restrictions' as binding, they will resort to the most revolutionary measures to sustain their desperate fortunes, and in the end will fail to submit their work to the people for ratification or rejection.

Let us, therefore, present a united front and with a general advance along our lines, Radicalism will not only be routed, but overwhelmed, and a victory for Civil Liberty secured for 1876.

WM. R. COX, Chairman
R. H. BATTLE, Jr.
C. M. BUSBEE
R. B. HAYWOOD,
F. J. DAVIS,
W. D. JONES,
W. N. H. SMITH,
Committee.

J. J. JAMESON, Sec'y.

Before a little while we shall forget the time when we were not much. It is just so with a fuss or a party. We can't remember when he was a tadpole, but other folks can.

The farmer who hung an old coat in his field to frighten birds away and afterward found a young brood in one of the pockets, has lost faith in scarecrows.

For the Recorder.

Hurdle Mills, Person Co., N. C.

Poor Pine Knots—Unfit for drink and food.

Love of the sink of scum, perish or survive, I intend to go my whole full and entire length for Pine Knot, any good sober, honest hearted man of good sound common sense will do the same. But the wag who gave the temperance speech some where in this pleasant regions, not long since; who insinuated that the pine men, or boys, are low down, always drunk, is nothing more or less than a sot, yea, a darn fool. Hence the following:

ON PINE KNOT BOYS!

The Pine knot boys are hard to beat,
They are hand some, gay, and kind,
The Pine knot boys are hard to beat,
Their looks are so refind,
The girls are crying all around,
"Hurra! hurra! they say"
The Pine knot boys, are every where,
A taking of the day.

The Pine knot boys are poor, but grand,
And thus they like to be;
The Pine knot boys will take their drain,
And spend their money free,
And girls are crying every where,
"Hurra! hurra!" they say,
"The Pine knot, boys are all around,
The dandies of the day.

The Pine knot boys do take the day,
And every where they floor,
All other boys; and weed their way,
Among both girls, and boys;
The girls are crying every where,
"Hurra! hurra!" they say,
"Come along ye Pine knot boys,
And see us every day."

Some may talk, and others think,
But Pine knot boys don't care;
Good whiskey, and good rum they drink,
Good porter, ale, and beer,
And yet, the girls are crying still,
Hurra! hurra! they say;
Come along ye handsome boys
And see us every day.

Let foppish boys say what they may,
On shore, or on the sea,
The Pine knot boys will take the day,
Where ever they may be,
And girls are crying out aloud,
"Hurra! hurra!" they say,
"Come along you handsome boys
And see us every day!"

The Pine knot boys will marry
The girls they go to see;
The Pine knot boys won't tarry,
Unless they're on a spree,
And all the girls are crying out,
"Hurra! hurra!" they say,
"The Pine knot boys are handsome,
The Pine Knot, boys are gay;
The Pine knot boys are every where,
The dandies of the day.

JOE.

THOUGHTS FOR SATURDAY NIGHT

Piety enjoins no man to be dull.

Age is rarely despised but when it is contemptible.

Every man desires to live long, but no man would be old.

It is easy to look down on others; to look down on ourselves is the difficulty.

Act well at the moment, and you have performed a good action to all eternity.

Virtue is a state of war, and to live in it we have always to combat with ourselves.

Happiness can be built on virtue alone, and must of necessity have truth for its foundation.

A grain of sand leads to the fall of a mountain when the moment has come for the mountain to fall.

Each particle of matter is an immensity, each leaf a world, each insect an inexplicable compendium.

Life is a short day, but it is a working day. Activity may lead to evil, but inactivity cannot be led to good.

A man who loves only himself and his pleasures is vain, presumptuous and wicked even from principle.

Most arts require long study and application; but the most useful art of all, that of pleasing, requires only the desire.

In life it is difficult to say who do you the most mischief—enemies with the worst intentions, or friends with the best.

Those who place their affections at first on trifles for amusement, will find these trifles become at last the most serious concerns.

Affection is the wholesome self of virtue, where patience, honor, sweet humility, calm fortitude take root and strongly flourish.

POTATOES AND BUCKWHEAT.

It is asserted here by those who claim to know, that one farmer had chosen plant ed potatoes in a field that had grown buckwheat the previous season, and that the buckwheat that had spontaneously grown with the potatoes, wholly protected the crop from injury by the potato bug. It is claimed by a number that growing a small amount of Buckwheat in each hill of potatoes is a protection from insect injury. This is given as quite reliable, but not from positive knowledge of the writer.

THE DYING CHILD.

I remember, when I was nursing in a hospital once, there was a little boy about six years old dying of rheumatic fever. I was night nurse in the ward and regularly, when the attack came on, he used to send out for me.

"Nursey, sing. Its hurt me sing the hurt away."

So then I'd prop him upon my arm an' sing one song after another, from "Twinkle, twinkle, little star," to "Black-eyed Susan," till the pain was over, an' he'd quiet down again. I always knew when that was, by his joinin' his voice in, too—such a weak pipe of a voice, poor lamb!—but I was better glad to hear it than any music, for I'talled me the pain was gone for a while, an' I could lie him down to sleep again.

Poor wee mite! I was singing "Little Bo-Peep" the night he died. I had him in my arms. He'd been sinking all day. I knew he couldn't last out another, an' though he tried to join in, as usual, his voice went into a gasp, an' broke. I'd been sometimes used to call the children in the ward my little dears, an' when I came to the end of the verse—

"Little Bo-Peep, she lost her sheep,
An' doesn't know where to find 'em;
Let 'em alone an' they'll come home,
An' bring their tails behind 'em"—

he looked up in my face, with a bit of a smile on his poor little drawn white mouth, and said:

"Nursey'll know where to find her lickle sheep when he goes home. Will I be long going home now, a nursey?"

Long! Ah, poor little lamb! ten minutes later an' he'd gone home.

LOVE OF THE BEAUTIFUL.—Place a young girl under the care of a kind hearted, graceful woman, and she, unconsciously to herself, grows into a graceful lady. Place a boy in the establishment of a thorough-going, straightforward business man, and he becomes a reliant, practical business man. Children are susceptible creatures, and circumstances and scenes and actions always impress. As you influence them, not by arbitrary rules, nor by stern example alone, but in a thousand other ways that speak through beautiful forms, pretty pictures, ect; so they grow. Teach your children, then, to love the beautiful. If you are able, give them a corner in the garden for flowers; allow them to have their favorite trees; teach them to wander in the prettiest woodlets; show them where they can best view the sunset; rouse them in the morning, not with the stern, 'Time for work,' but with the enthusiastic, 'See the beautiful sunshine!' Buy for them pretty pictures, and encourage them to deck their rooms in his or her childish way. Give them an inch, and they will take a mile. Allow them the privilege, and they will make your home pleasant and beautiful.

NIGHT VISITS.

Mother, you had better say "no" decidedly when your little girl asks if she may go to stay all night with Mollie, or Katie, or Bell; and never consent to your little boy's request to be allowed to spend the night with one of his schoolmates. Tell them that the night was made for sleep, and not for long talks while lying in bed. Explain to them what a blessed thing sleep is, 'tired Nature's sweet restorer,' and that a good thing it is to get a habit of going to bed and to sleep regularly at an early hour, so that body and brain may both get plenty of quiet rest, so necessary for their growth and healthful activity. Then give them clean, well aired beds, in rooms where there is plenty of pure air all night long and let them sleep until they wake themselves in the morning.

Bear in mind that the Radicals are opposed to the restrictions in the Convention Act, protecting the homesteads of our poor people. They are beginning to attack it already. Our party is committed, not only to the homestead, but to the restrictions.—Ex.

You will need a long spoon if you wish to eat with the devil out of the same dish.

Never set your feet in a dirty and crooked path for the sake of money. It is a work that will bring but interest if you wish to suck honey of thistles.

Mouldy hay, straw or grain, not only injuriously affects the bowels of horses, but when the dust is breathed, the lungs and bronchial passages also become greatly irritated.

Two Irishmen traveling on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad track came to a mile-post where one of the numbers had worn away. Pat: "Here lies a man 108 years old—his name was Miles, from Baltimore."

Mary, an intelligent, thoughtful boy: "I don't think Solomon was so rich as they say he was." "Why, my dear, what could have put that into your head?" "Why, the Bible says he slept with his fathers; and I think if he had been so very rich he would have had a bed of his own."

A Connecticut editor says: "A young lady sends us a contributing entitled 'Let us love one another.' We will do our best, but as we have been a married man over four years now, we are a little out of practice."

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 16. 1875.

THE CONVENTION CAMPAIGN.

Nominations are being made generally throughout the State and the campaign is about to begin in earnest. On the very threshold of it, we are met by the insidious tactics of the radical party. They pledge themselves to vote for no man who does not bind himself to vote for an immediate adjournment of the Convention after its assemblage.

This is not the suggestion of the people, but is a most insidious and revolutionary mode of defeating their will. They do not deny that the Convention was called by a Constitutional majority. They do not deny that the voice of the majority was fairly expressed. Defeated in the Legislature, and defeated before the people, they fall upon a system which was born of radicalism. It is a system that, professing a love for the people, only expresses the love of power and the lust of office of the leaders. The same tactics by which they have deluded and led the negro, is now applied to the white man. The same presumption upon the ignorance and docility of the latter suggests to the leaders the same course that was so successful with the negro.

But the white man is made of different material. His opportunity for relief and reform has arrived and he will not be diverted from it. For the suggestions of the radical programme only tend to fix radicalism more firmly upon the State. What that is, the whole condition of the country. North as well as South speaks with one voice. Extravagance, corruption, dishonesty, oppressive debt, poverty—these are the fruits of the party which came into power on the waves of conquest. The whole country groans under the load. It will be shaken off at the north. Will the people of North Carolina cling to what has been repudiated elsewhere?

We want a more intelligible government. Under the present Constitution, it is difficult to tell where the law making power is. Under the old Constitution with its plain and simple provisions, what the Legislature enacted was a finality. There was no uncertainty of construction. Now the Supreme Court spends half its time untying the knot of obscurity. The Constitution is so contradictory, and assumes itself to much the duty of legislation, that the Legislator himself is never safe in his action. Judicial Legislation has become a part of our system.

This obscurity and the necessity for constant enlightenment is one pretext for so large a judiciary. A diminution is advisable and practical, and would much reduce the expensiveness of justice. And this subject involves another serious objection to the present Constitution. The number of Judges and the duration of the Courts should be left to the people to be expressed through their servants, the Legislature. It should never be embedded in the fundamental law of the land. What propriety is there in making it a permanent rule that there shall be five Supreme Court Judges, and twelve Superior Court Judges, when the wants of the State may require more or less, as the case may be, to be determined by necessity; or why should the Courts of each county be required to be held two weeks, when in many counties one week is quite enough, and sometimes more than enough, for the transaction of business? This is a simple specimen of an instrument framed for office-holders, and making comfortable provision for partisan retainers.

The subject being opened, we will return to it again.

A SELF ADMITTED LIAR.

Sherman officially charged Gen'l. Hampton with the burning of Columbia—a deed so shocking in itself, and so unnecessary as a measure of war, that the hero of "the march to the sea" who had gloried in the boast that he had left a track of desolation sixty miles wide in his path from Atlanta to Columbia, was afraid to assume the responsibility of this crowning act of infamy. He charged it upon his enemy, pledged the word of a soldier—in the civilized world the synonyme for honor, that Gen'l Hampton was the incendiary. Now in his memoirs he acquits Hampton, and charges it to accident. But as he has admitted that he deliberately falsified facts in one instance, he has deprived himself of all claim to credit, and the world will now believe what was first charged in Columbia by the most respectable witnesses, that Sherman himself ordered the burning.

Judge Joseph Underwood, of Bowling Green Kentucky is said to be the only survivor of the old Indian war times who "run the gauntlet." He performed the feat at Fort Wayne Indiana.

A large snake has been whipping Mr. John Taylor of Goldsboro, around the legs. He is still suffering from the effects.

THE CHANGE OF GAUGE

Has been effected to Goldsboro and the cars are now running regularly. Not content with this victory, the interlopers propose to change the gauge of the Atlantic Railroad all the way to Beaufort, and this in direct violation of a law of the Legislature which is pronounced unconstitutional by Judge Settle. Let us now have the scrutiny of the Supreme Court, the only tribunal competent to decide that question.

Upon the wisdom of the policy of the respective gauges we have already expressed an opinion. That was an individual opinion, to go for what it is worth. But we do not think we can err in calling the attention of the people to the abuses to which they are subjected by the violent abuse of constructive rights. A foreign corporation has of its own will and by the force of a semi-official decision, upset the whole policy of the past, and defied a law of the land. The Milton Chronicle advises silence, and says the people care nothing about it. The Chronicle poorly estimates the intelligence and interest in public affairs of the people. It does happen that many events of great importance are unknown to the people simply because they do not hear of them. If the Newspapers, whose duty it is to give information, keep silent, are they not responsible for the ignorance of the people on public questions? The mere physical fact of the tearing up a railroad may spread on the wings of rumor like wild-fire. But is rumor to be trusted for the diffusion of the correct knowledge of facts or the elucidation of principles? And no people can ever form decided opinions without a full knowledge of facts. Let the newspapers do their duty and the people will thank them for it. A blind deference to their will is not what they want. They desire to be dealt with as rational and intelligent beings. It is no flattery to them to ascribe to them a knowledge of facts which they can only get by information, or a sagacity of judgment which can only be formed on a knowledge of those facts.

A PLEASANT PROSPECT.

The Richmond Whig says: In consequence of the discontents among the Sioux chiefs who have left Washington disappointed and empty-handed, the Administration has before it the cheering prospect of an Indian war of considerable proportions. It is said that the Sioux can muster from five to ten thousand warriors; half of them will be armed with rifles and the remainder with bows and arrows. Having left the seat of Government in such a huff, it will probably require the most skilful diplomacy to keep them from going on the war-path if at all molested by white intruders into their country. The memories of former Indian wars are not of an encouraging character. Those wars have generally been not only bloody, but very expensive. It is said that the last war with the Sioux, in 1867, cost many millions of dollars in money, besides large losses of life and property, while the loss of the Sioux was one village burned and six warriors killed. The war with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, in 1864, cost $30,000,000, while hundreds of soldiers were killed, many settlers butchered and many settlements destroyed. The loss of the Indians was only between fifteen and twenty warriors killed.

Sitting Bull seems to have won the favor of the President, as he was presented by him with a fine rifle, nicely mounted and enclosed in a leather case. On the brass mounting surmounting the lock is the following inscription: 'Sitting Bull, from the President, for bravery and friendship.' This distinguishing mark of Presidential favor towards one is not calculated to put the others in a good humor.

A VETERAN IN TROUBLE.

The Richmond Whig says, the forty-seven thousand dollars stolen from the cash-room of the Treasury Department, seem to have been well stolen. The theft was so skilfully contrived that the most carefully conducted investigations by Treasury detectives have failed to discover any clue to the thief. All of the clerks and employees in the cash room have been under constant surveillance, and have been subjected to personal search—a most humiliating ordeal for innocent people to be compelled to pass through, and one that will be a life long mortification to the innocent persons who were required to submit to it. Meanwhile General Spinner, who has borne a high character for these things—honesty, courage, and an unparalled capacity for hard swearing—is said to be in a most wretched state of mind. His head makes him responsible for all such losses. Under the law, which is very rigid, he is to be adjudged guilty of embezzlement if he fails safely to keep the moneys entrusted to him, and is also liable to fine and imprisonment. This is truly an unhappy situation for the old man to be placed in, when he expected to be soon honorably out of official business, and to be able to live in comfortable retirement, and away to his heart's content. Truly, he has something to swear about.

WHAT MANUFACTURING DOES.

The Raleigh News says, the little town of Durham on the North Carolina Railroad in the county of Orange is an example of what magnetic application of capital and industry will do. A few years ago Durham was known only as a station on the railroad and a postoffice. Now for the University at Chapel Hill. To-day it is literally in every man's mouth, a familiar name all over the United States, and not unknown to the ends of the earth.

What has made this mighty change? Nothing but the introduction of manufactures. True, it is mainly confined to one staple. But the manufacture of that staple moves the springs of hundred industries. It stimulates the farmer in the production of a crop which he sells at good prices almost at his very door. It gives employment to hundreds in the conversion of the raw material into the manufactured article. It gives work to the carpenter in the manufacture of packages. It gives activity to a thousand needles in the making of bags. It draws population, and to meet their wants, mechanics are called in to construct houses. The increase of population necessitates the increase of mercantile establishments, and the necessities of this increased population beget other trades, industries and manufactures. Everybody is busy. Everybody finds employment. There is no idling, no loitering, no complaint of dull times.

What is true of Durham may be true of every town in N. C. The State will not prosper as she ought until she becomes independent, until she keeps more of her money at home. And she can never do this until she embarks in manufactures, which are not only profitable to stockholders, but which, by setting other industries in motion, vivify the whole population.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The Richmond Whig says, since the Civil-Rights law went into operation, several decisions have been pronounced by United States District judges in cases occurring under it, all of which were adverse to the constitutionality of the law. But the decision rendered at Galveston, Texas, by Judge Morrill (mentioned in our telegraphic columns yesterday) in the case of Henry Grossell, manager of the Tremont Opera-House, who was on trial for refusing two colored women seats in the parquet of his Theatre, was in favor of the validity of the act. He was fined five hundred dollars. The decision of the judge was criticised by the Galveston News, and Judge Morrill has ordered the proprietor and publishers of that paper to appear before him and answer for contempt. The Associated Press telegram states that the article in the News was moderate in its expressions and free from personality.

The sooner the Supreme court settles the questions that have arisen under this most foolish act, the better it will be for the peace of the country.

SACRIFICES.

From the New York Sun.

Whenever Gen. Grant finds an opportunity, he never fails to dwell with emphasis upon the sacrifices he thinks he has made in becoming President. And when he says sacrifices, he means money, and nothing else.

As long ago as 1867, in some negotiations with Col. Forney about his prospective nomination, views of the same low nature were expressed. It was urged then that he was receiving from $45,000 to $20,000 a year as a General, a life salary, and that if he became President for eight years he would not be pecuniarily as well off; it would be a pecuniary sacrifice for him to take the office. Again, in his noted letter of May 14th 1872, to Deacon Richard Smith of Cincinnati, "I feel," he said, "that I did make a sacrifice in giving up a high position so highly prized by me—one created for me by an appreciative public. Then, after a few words more, he again reminds Deacon Richard Smith of the "personal sacrifice made four years ago." And now, in his recent third-term letter, he utters the same base sentiment. "To the first term," he says, "I was called from a life position, one created by Congress expressly for me. It would have been much agreeable to me to have retained it until such time as Congress might have consented to my retirement with the rank and a portion of the emoluments which I so much needed; but I decided to believe that the public will called me to make the sacrifice. And again he says it must be remembered that all the sacrifices except that of comfort had been made in accepting the first term."

Now, if there is a man alive who ought neither to speak nor to think that he has sacrificed anything or ever could sacrifice anything for his country, it is this man Grant. The United States almost created him. It took him from poverty and ignorance in an insignificant place in Ohio, and gave him at West Point all the scientific culture that his mind was capable of receiving; and at the same time lodged him, fed him, clothed him, provided him with pocket money, and made a man of him. Then it made him an officer of the army, and opened to him the chance of gaining honorable distinction in the public service. It kept him there, supporting him like an officer and a gentleman, at the public expense, treating him for years with confidence and honor, until, forgetting his great debt of gratitude to such a benefactor, he gave way utterly to sensual appetites, fell into habits a gross intemperance, and by repeated, conspicuous, and unmanly indecent acts of drunkenness, rendered it impossible thus to tolerate him any longer, and then he was compelled to resign. He was in fact dismissed from the army in disgrace, instead of having time and opportunity to resign honorably. And yet, with this history behind him, this man now talks of the pecuniary sacrifices he made in becoming President of the United States, and asks for new and higher favors on that account!

After his resignation he fumbled about the world for several years, trying to earn his own living by hard work and by manual labor, and all in vain, getting drunk with constancy and without, despised and distrusted everywhere, until at last he wrought up a Galena, where his money-loving and hard father employed him nominally as a clerk to sell the leather he dealt in, giving him, more as charity than as real pay, a paltry allowance of $700 a year. He lived there the life of a loafer, until in the hour of her great trial, his country forgot his old unfaithfulness, and once more took him in hand, making him an officer again, and opening up to him new chances and new possibilities.

That he availed himself of these possibilities and rendered valuable service, is a great credit to Lim; but neither he nor any other man should ever forget, that even in this, he owes all to his country, and every little, if anything, to himself; and that at every step, she heaped upon him rewards and compensations exceeding his utmost deserts. Hour by hour, day by day, she paid him not merely with honors, but with money, far beyond everything that in the wildest intoxication, whether of alcohol or of ambition, he could ever have imagined for himself. His wretched shameful past she magnanimously overlooked; his ingratitude she never cast up to him; the genuineness of his new glory she never questioned; and finally, trusting everything to him, loving everything from him, she not only made him General of the Army, but put him at the head of the Government. And this he now speaks of as a sacrifice on his part, and a sacrifice of money!

But even then, in this new station of power and authority, his mean, narrow nature could not keep the level of his high duties. Once more he disgraced his country, imitating the vile example of corrupt rulers, and making the public trust a means to enrich himself, his relations, and his favorites; yet the people fondly confided in him still further, making him President for a second time; and he at once improved this new election to obtain through a dark intrigue with a servile Congress a doubling of the salary for which he had agreed to serve; and the great sum which he thus indecently acquired, he may perhaps reckon as balancing in some degree his loss of money from consenting to be President. At any rate, he does not include it in his catalogue of sacrifices.

And now, after this unprecedented career, in which his country has heaped every kind of benefit upon him, deserted and undeserved, from the least to the greatest; when the people, detesting at last his abuse of their indulgence, manifest an unwillingness to elect him President for a third term he again appeals for a new election, still prating of the sacrifices he has made—always meaning money, for that seems to be his supreme idea—in consenting to let them raise him, the once faithless and dishonored officer, the disputed outcast, the hopeless bankrupt of Galena, to the highest military and political station, and to a memorable place in the records of history.

It is most painful to the mind that a man who, in spite of such antecedents, has been exalted so high, should yet prove himself morally so contemptible; but it only enforces anew the familiar lesson that the success of the soldier does not of necessity imply the existence of good moral qualities in him; and that military talents and political ambition may be accompanied by avarice, greed, and monetary meanness.

President Grant has presented a fine rifle, to sitting Bull, (big Indian) as a testimonial of his friendship &c.

There has nothing as yet transpired concerning the package of money missing from the Treasury Department.

'Jury,' said a western Judge, 'you kin go out and find a verdict, and if you can't find one of your own, get the one the last jury used.' The Jury returned a verdict of suicide in the 9th degree.

Pretty babies in Charlotte. The Observer man speaks of some of them as being as pretty as "speckled pups."

A 500 pound Sea turtle was captured near Morehead City on Friday last.

The Milwaukee Whiskey Ring have employed Ben Butler to assist Matt Carpenter to defend them.

The Washington Gazette, Wilkes County—nominates Gen. Jos. E. Johnston for Gov. of Georgia.

A foreign company with a capital of 20,000,000, has been organized for the purpose of investing in Louisiana land.

The Piedmont Press learns, that the eye sight of the Rev. Prof. B. York, is returning; most gratifying intelligence to all who are acquainted with his worth and ability.

General Joseph D. Webster has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for Chicago.

TO FARMERS, MILLERS, BOILERS, BLACKSMITHS AND OTHERS PURCHASING HARDWARE.

HICKEY & SUBLETT,

DANVILLE, Va.

ARE offering at very low Prices a large Stock of

Iron, Steel, Nails, Building Hardware, Tools, Hoes, Sheet Iron for Flues, Horse Shoes, Grain Cradles, Grass and Grain Scythes, Snaths, Buggy Material, Saddlers' Goods, Belting, Files, Rope, Glass &c. &c. ALSO

Doors, Sash and Blinds

GOOD GOODS. LOW PRICES. Write for Prices.

HICKEY & SUBLETT,

June 16th '75. DANVILLE, VA.

'AT BROWN'S.'

GRAND OPENING OF

Spring Millinery and Ladies Notions.

ALL NEW.

WILL be pleased to show my Goods. Prices as low as the lowest. Call and Examine.

MATTIE TAYLOR.

WANTED.

ALL kinds of Country Produce—for New Goods.

MATTIE TAYLOR,

Milliner and Dress Maker,

"At Brown's."

If you want the French Artificials, Hats and Bonnets, Go to

April 14. tf. MRS. TAYLOR'S.

STEAM

Carding Machine.

NEAR CEDAR GROVE.

THE subscriber informs the public that his Machines are now in

First Rate Order,

And he invites the patronage of all those interested, to the business. All orders punctually and faithfully executed.

TERMS: White Wool Carded 4¢ 10 cts.

Mixed " 10 cts.

Green Carded " 20 cts.

If the Wool is rolled one-fifth part will be charged.

Thankful for past patronage, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

A. KK. WILKERSON.

Cedar Grove, June 9th '75.

List Your Taxes.

ALL persons liable for Corporation Tax, are hereby notified that the Board of Assessors, for the Town of Hillsboro, will be in session at the Court House on Friday and Saturday the 18th and 19th of June inst., for the purpose of reassessing and listing all Poll and property liable for Taxation for the year 1875.

All persons failing to list their Polls and property will be charged a Penalty Tax.

JOHN M. BLACKWOOD, M. T.

June 2nd '75 2t.

GRAVES'

WAREHOUSE,

DANVILLE, VA.,

FOR THE SALE OF

LEAF-TOBACCO.

TWO and a half per cent. covers all charges for selling Tobacco at my house, and I guarantee as high prices, as good handling of Tobacco, and as prompt attention to farmers as any house in the market. Respectfully,

Wm. P. Graves.

Jan. 27 3m.

THE RALEIGH NEWS.

DAILY AND WEEKLY,

PUBLISHED BY

The News Publishing Company,

Devoted to the best interests of the State of North Carolina, to the success of the Conservative party, the development of the hidden wealth of the State, the cause of immigration into our midst, and the advancement of the welfare of our people in everything that serves to make a State prosperous and independent. Its

ADVERTISING COLUMNS

will be found of great advantage, as the Daily enjoys the largest circulation of any Daily in the State, and is double that of any Daily published in Raleigh, and the Weekly circulates in every county in the State. Rates moderate.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily—one year, $5,00

" 6 months, 3,00

Weekly—one year, 1,00

JOHN D. CAMERON, Editor.

JORDAN STONE, Ass. Editor,

E. C. WOODSON, Local Editor.

FITS CURED FREE!!

ANY person suffering from the above disease is requested to address DR. PRICE, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by Express.

FREE!

They only ask bring the Express charges, which is trifling to any large distance, are small. Dr. Price has made the treatment of

FITS OR EPILEPSY

a study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy.

Do not fail to send to him for a trial bottle, it costs nothing, and he

WILL CURE YOU.

no matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed. Obtain the remedies at once with

FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.

Be particular to give your Express, as well as your Post Office direction, and

Address, DR. CHAS. E. PRICE,

april 21 '75 67 William Street, New York.

NOTICE.

WM. J. KEYS.

WILL treat HILLSBORO, June 1st. Those who can be supplied with

PICTURES

taken in any style you may desire. This is a good opportunity. Call and examine.

Terms: Moderate. Satisfaction given or no charge made. May 5th.

Dr. D. A. Robertson.

Surgeon Dentist.

Office up stairs in Berry's brick building, as heretofore.

WILL continue to visit Chapel Hill on the Fourth Mon. day of every month.

And spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro, and will remain the following week if necessary.

Owing to the great scarcity of money, prices have been reduced to the same they were before the war.

Orders left with Charles M. Parker will be promptly attended to. March 4 tf.

Danville Shoe Store!

(Opposite Flowers' Hotel.)

I am now in receipt of my STOCK of Ladies, Misses, and Children's Gent's, Boys' and Youths', Mens and choice of all kinds.

I offer these goods to my customers and the public generally at prices as low as can be had for same class of Goods ANYWHERE in the United States.

Special care has been given to the selection of my stock—be sold all durable and reliable Goods, and I am prepared to say that the SHOES in my store are all made to order and warranted to give satisfaction.

I respectfully solicit an inspection of my stock and examination of prices.

JOS. L. TRACK,

Danville Shoe and Hat Store.

april 21.

Marshall C. Cameron,

Dentist.

Late with DR. D. A. ROBERTSON.

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Hillsboro and vicinity. Operations moderate and satisfactory references given if desired. Persons will be waited upon at their houses, provided a sufficient number desire. All orders left at Mr. Hockers, Drug Store, will be promptly attended to.

Dec. 8th 1874, 6m.

This is to certify that Marshall Cameron, of Hillsboro, N. C. has been a student in my office for three years, commencing May 1871, and ending May 1874. I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Marshall Cameron to any who may need his services as a dentist. He is sure that he will do justice to his patrons, and honor to his profession.

Nov. 16 '74. D. A. ROBERTSON.

Pepper's Saloon

AND

RESTAURANTS.

White Front, Wilmington St.,

Second Door South of Bargett St., Near his old Stand now known as the Carolina House. RALEIGH N. C.

W. B. PEPPER, the most distinguished Caterer in the South, will open his new saloon and restaurant, as above, today (Thursday) October 1st. The best of everything in the business will be found at Pepper's, served up in Pepper's best style.

Norfolk Oysters. Best of all kinds.

W. B. PEPPER.

Nov. 18 3m.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Tract of LAND lying between the Chapel Hill and Pittsboro Roads, two miles South-west of Hillsboro, known as the Rufus Wilkerson place. Containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less.

On the premises are a good dwelling house, containing four rooms and a finished kitchen.

There is a small orchard of excellent fruit, and the fruit on the place is never, or rarely ever killed by frost.

There are two springs near the house of excellent water, one of them remarkably copious.

There are about seven acres of Meadow land which can be irrigated on both sides for its whole length.

There is a stable, corn crib and other houses for the necessary repairs to farm and buildings.

TERMS OF SALE:

One Thousand dollars. One half cash, balance in one and two years. The Notes will bear interest from date.

Purchasers are invited to call the premises and to apply to Hamilton and Graham, Esq's., for further information.

WILLIAM STRUDWICK.

Jan. 20 '75. tf.

Orange House.

THE Public are informed that Central House is no longer open as a HOTEL.

But a cordial invitation is extended to their friends and the

Private Boarding House

where every effort will be made to make the guest AT HOME by the supply of the best fare that the Market affords, and by every care and attention that it is possible to bestow.

Summer visitors in anticipation of hot weather, will do well to take the Orange House in consideration on account of its close connection with the springs.

L. L. HASELL.

April 6th '75. tf.

WEDNESDAY.....JUNE 16 1875.

Terms of the Recorder for 1874.
For 1 year. $2.00.
" 6 months. 1.00.
Payments always in advance.
Job printing done neatly cheap'y and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads and interesting reading matter.

Shirley and Watson.

We call attention of our friends to the advertisement of this reliable Danville firm. We have dealt with them and their goods are excellent and they are cheap. There is no more reliable house in the south, nor one display ing a larger variety & more excellent assortment in their line. GO TO HICKEY & SUBLETT'S.

Arrested.

A negro girl was committed to jail on Wednesday last on suspicion of arson and battery on Sheriff Scarborough. Her temper will have to be cooled down before Court.

Business is duller and money scarcer than at any time since the panic. But the promising appearance of the crops and the improving political condition give hope of a brighter day. Don't lose heart, and in the mean time REMEMBER THE PRINTER.

Fine rains have fallen during the last few days, and the farmers are in high spirits in consequence. The wheat is headed in the best manner and the crop is considered the best for a number of years. Harvesting begins this week, though any touch of the crop is spoken are fine. The tobacco planters are in better spirits, many of them are now setting out plants.

The Asking for July is at hand. A week then is spent that is beautiful, among the enjoyments are not the patriotic by the Gov. Mr Count well known in this State. We cheerfully the Addies to all lovers of the beautiful.

Accidents.

On Thursday last as Mr. Wm Lindsay of Cedar Grove was leading a steer, something startled the animal causing it to jump back. The sudden recoil, threw a rifle which Mr Lindsay carried, to the ground exploding the gun, the charge being driven into his uncle Dr. Wilson who administered to him pronounces the wound not dangerous, tho' necessarily very painful.

Head it if You Can.

There are at present residing in the immediate vicinity of Hillsboro, their lands adjoining each other, seven men whose ages average over 70 years, all married, and with the exception of one who is childless, with large families, who with their good wives, their life long companions, still living are all in the enjoyment of good health. Our's is in truth, a healthy community!

Our neighbor Gaills is painting and finishing off his new store room, which will soon be ready for occupancy.

It is large and airy, and will be one of the pleasantest, as well as best, business rooms in the town.

He will be in it probably before this issue is out.

Pic Nic.

The "Friends" of the Baptist Sunday School, under the immediate management of Mr. Augustus Graham and others was a decided success. The party assembled at the Baptist Church at 9 o'clock A. M. whence in buggies, carriages, and wagons, with banners flying adjourned to Shiloh's Ford on Eno immediately below Mr John Kirkland's, all heartily bent on enjoyment. There were about 300 in company, and never was their apparently a happier crowd collected. There were all sorts of pleasant games for the ladies, and lasses, while the good things of life were in profuse abundance, and in variety, and excellence, calculated to satisfy the most fastidious appetite. The "Lover's Leap" attracted many romantic visitors, while others who would not risk the fatigue of the ascent, stood off and admired at a distance. All the ladies were beautiful, and all the gallants gay and attentive. One of our Compositors, was there, and says "it was a good time sure!" and that he never felt better, and happier in his life.

Grange Agents Appointed.

The Grange Council of the Patrons of Husbandry met at Hillsborough May 15th at which meeting five of the eight subordinate Granges in the County, were represented. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

(1st) That the County Masters and delegates from all the subordinate Granges in the county are requested to meet at Chapel Hill on the second Thursday in August next for the purpose of organizing the County Grange.

(2nd) That at that time and place the best methods of co-operation among the members for the purpose of buying and selling will be considered, and if it be deemed advisable, a county agent will be elected.

JOHN KNOX HOGUN
Master.
N. P. HAIA.
Secretary.

Mad dogs have made their appearance in Charlotte.

The Re-Mo of the Baptist Sabbath School of Hillsboro.

MR. HORTON:

Friday the 11th of June 1875 was a gala day for Hillsboro.

On that morning the Sabbath school of the Baptist Church of this place with the invited guests, comprising Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian and Methodist assembled at the Baptist Church at the ringing of the bell about 9 o'clock.

The assembled multitude were called into the church.

Superintendant John M. Blackwood, made a talk to the children and grown folks, telling them that it was necessary for every Organization to have a head. That armies could not exist without they obeyed orders. That the head of the army directed every movement, and that it was obedience to the enemy of Jesus, now assembled to obey the orders of the captains, who had the authority over them. That the children of the school and their invited guest must now submit to the orders of those who directed the school. He then gave the programme to be observed, stating the order in which they should proceed to the locality designated by those authorized to direct their movements, whereupon the whole party of blooming maidens, and young men took the conveyances as provided and in due order proceeded to Shiers' Ford, about two miles east of the town, arriving at the designated place—all remained stationary as directed.

Then the army of young people, profiting by the directions previously given, seperated, some to play croquet,—some to fish in the old classic stream of Eno, some to sit down till the seats provided by the foresight of the managers, and some to wander over the high peaks and visit the romantic "Lover's Leap" and some to set out the bountiful repast prepared by the ladies (those who rule this world, and without whom its existence would soon cease.) After refreshing themselves at the Hermit's spring—notice was given that dinner was ready and such a dinner! Ham, chicken, mutton and other good things of this life. Pickles, preserves, cake in all its varieties from choice fruit to plain sugar. Ice lemonade without stint &c &c &c, made the table groan. Enough for every body—and a great deal was left undisturbed—which we understand was distributed to those who do not every day feast upon such delicacies as was that day provided.

After dinner, and even before, while we were waiting for the dinner bell the whole assembly was delighted with the songs of sacred music rendered by those whose hearts were in the exercises, and the old hills of Eno reverberated with the sacred songs as rendered by the children of Zion.

When the Sun began to hide his head behind the western hills, the whole assembly wended their way homeward; and when the old town of Hillsboro was reached the report of the proceedings of the happy day had already proceeded us.

We without hesitation pronounce this one of the happiest days spent by the citizens of Hillsboro in a long time, and when the Baptist Sabbath School has another pic-nic may we be there to enjoy it.

INVITED GUEST.

MR. J. B. CAVEN

Has removed to his new Store House where he will be pleased to see his friends and the public generally. He is receiving and now opening a stock of Groceries Confectioneries, Oranges, Lemons, &c, Advertisement next week.

STATE NEWS.

Mr. Charles McMillan, aged 59 was killed in Fayetteville by a quilt striking him on the head just above the right ear. He went home after being struck without any one or even himself thinking he was seriously hurt, but became unconscious soon after and died the next morning.

An Eagle was killed in Iredell on, which measured seven feet from tip to tip.

The gauge is now changed all the way through to Goldsboro.

The Watchman says that Prof. W. H. Neave has returned to Salisbury. He will probably resume the leadership of the Cornet band which is now the best in the State.

The Watchman says the wheat and winter oat crop of Rowan is very fine.

The Magnolia Record says that Anthony Davis of Pink Hill, Lenoir county cut this spring from two yearling Cotswold sheep twenty six pounds and ten ounces good wool. Sheep rather more profitable than dogs.

Oxford is determined to have a Rail Road. Sixty thousand is needed to start a narrow Gauge road to Henderson, and $40,000 have been already pledged.

Twenty applicants for superior Court Licenses were examined to the bar last week. There were two negroes among them.

The Goldsboro Messenger says that fine and frequent showers have been of immense benefit to the crops. Farmers almost every-where in good spirits.

Commencements were celebrated with great spirit last week at Wake Forest and at Trinity. Large numbers were in attendance at both places. Bishop Marvin and Dr. Mumsey were the attractions at Trinity and Dr. Skinner one of the most distinguished participators in the exercises at Wake Forest. The Hon. A. M. Waddell delivered an admirable address before the Literary societies of the latter.

The Messenger says that the lack of a sufficient membership to Kinston to sustain a Church has forced the Presbyterians to sell their recently erected church building to the Episcopalians. It will be remembered that the Episcopal church at Kinston was destroyed by fire last year.

The Federal Court and the Superior Court of North Carolina are both in session in Raleigh. The attendance upon these tribunals has filled the city and given it some more life.

The new Post office building in Raleigh is rising on its foundations and already begining to show its fine proportions. It is being built of a beautiful granite, nearly white, quarried on Dubin's mountain four miles south of Salisbury. It is brought to Raleigh in its rough state and dressed there.

The young men Messrs. Bingham & Williams who were maimed by the premature discharge of cannon at the Charlotte Centennial have been able to return to their homes in Raleigh, and are getting on very well. Their wounds are healing well.

By a majority of 68, they voted not to have any liquor sold in Asheville. Thank you, we never take any.

Mr. Jas A. Robinson, of the Oxford Torch Light, was married on Wednesday night of last week, to Miss Cornelia daughter of Dr. Z. B. Pinckard, of Oxford, and Hero of the Leader, exits it stepping down and out from the ranks of bachelordom.

The young man Cunningham, hung at Asheville recently for the murder of Sternburg, was only twenty years of age.

The Observer suggests Hon. Z. B. Vance and Judge W. M. Shipp as suitable gentlemen to represent Mecklenburg county in the approaching Constitutional Convention.

The Democrats of Harnett county have nominated Mr. John Harrington as candidates to represent them in the Constitutional Convention.

W. H. Upton, the horse thief, was lodged in jail at Winton, Bertie county on Saturday last. He acknowledged his guilt but says he was drunk at the time.

On Tuesday, at the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Shops, Mr. Jas. Dove had his two fore fingers on his right hand cut off by a moulding machine.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—There is no truth in the report of an additional $2,000 irregularity in the Treasury.

Spinner adheres to the hope that the $47,000 package will be received unless the notes are destroyed, and does not credit the theory that a visitor stole the package.

Treasurer New is expected to reach here to-morrow. It is intimated that he will make some change in the Treasurer's office on the 1st inst.

Several important changes are also expected in the Internal Revenue office on the 1st of July.

Senator Morton had a lengthy consultation with Attorney General Pierrepont to-day.

W. N. Hughes has been appointed Postmaster at Columbia, Tennessee.

The President has proclaimed the treaty for the extradition of criminals and fugitives from justice between the United States and the Ottoman Empire. The treaty does not apply to any crime or offense of a political character, and neither of the contracting parties is bound to deliver up its own citizens.

PANAMA, June 4.—The Royal mail steamship Belize, which arrived at Aspinwall to-day from Savanilla, brings the following particulars published in an extra of the Barranquilla Shipping List, May 29th, of a terrible earthquake in the Andes:

"At 11:10 A. M. yesterday (the 18th) a severe earthquake visited this city and region. In this city a large part of a church fell and several houses were destroyed, and some persons killed. The city of Cucuta is entirely destroyed, only a few families being saved. A German drug-store was set on fire by a ball of fire which was thrown from a volcano, which is constantly belching out lava. This volcano has opened itself in front of Santiago, in a ridge called El Alto de Giraeba. San Cayetano was destroyed and Santiago in a larger part. Gramolote there was great destruction. Arboledo, Cucutilla and San Cristobal are nearly destroyed.

BRUNSWICKVILLE, Texas, June 12.—Intelligence has been received here that this morning Captain McNeely of the State troops forced march of twenty-five miles overlook a band of twelve cattle thieves about twelve miles below this place. They showed fight, and in the engagement which ensued, the whole band of robbers were killed. Captain McNeely lost one man killed. He recaptured two hundred and fifty head of stolen cattle.

NOTICE.

THE Election Precinct known as Wagoner's Precinct & Cedar Grove Township county of Orange is discontinued.

By Order of the Board of Commissioners of Orange County, 8th June, 1875.

June 16 '75. JOHN LAW, Clerk.

JUST OPENED
AT
BLACKWOOD'S.

A NICE line of Mens and Boys HATS; latest Styles.

Also, a nice assortment of SHOES, embracing Mens, Ladies, and Childrens.

All of which will be sold very low for CASH.

Call and examine, before making your purchases.

We charge nothing for showing goods.

Will be pleased to see you.

Hillsboro, May 12th, '75.

MARKETS.

DURHAM, Tuesday June 15th.

Reported by E. H. Pogue & Co.: Receipts light and market very active.

Lugs,	Very common	4.00 to 5.00
"	Good	10.00 to 11.00
"	Smooth Bright	12.00 to 14.00
"	Smokers	15.00 to 20.00
Leaf,	common red	11.00 to 12.00
"	good	13.00 to 15.00
Wrappers,	Medium	25.00 to 35.00
"	Fine	50.00 to 60.00
"	Extra	75.00 to 100.00

DURHAM June 12th

Corrected by Reams and Walker.

Lugs, Dark,	5 to 6
" Red,	8 to 12
Bright " Coll.	12 to 15
" Good,	15 to 20
" Fine,	20 to 30
" Fancy	30 to 40
Red leaf, " Coll.	10 to 12
" Good,	12 to 15
" Fine,	15 to 20
Bright Wrap. " Coll.	20 to 25
" Medium,	25 to 40
" Fine,	50 to 60
" Extra,	60 to 90

COTTON.—Raleigh June 15th.—The market firm; receipts light. Low middlings at 14½ a 15; stained at 12½ a 14.

We are indebted to the Raleigh News for our Cotton reports.

Wilmington, 11th. Cotton quiet. Middlings 14¾; low middlings 13¾.

Norfolk: 8th. Cotton quiet. Middlings 15¼ a 15¾.

FLOUR.—Flour Markets dull and prices rule low. Raleigh, June 12th; North Carolina $7.25@$7.50.

Provisions.—Raleigh June 12th. Western shoulders 10-11c. Clear rib 13½. Hams 17½ 18.

Wheat.—Richmond 14th. No material changes, prices for both Red and White ranging between 1;50 to 1.68.

THE DANVILLE TIMES.

THIS is a Democratic weekly paper, established in 1865, having an extensive circulation in all the Virginia and North Carolina counties around Danville. Price $2. a year; six months 1.25; for three months 75 cts. Specimen copies forwarded upon application.

Address, P. BOULDIN,
June 12 Editor and Proprietor.

Southern Illustrated Age.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE only Illustrated Weekly in the South. Eight pages. Forty columns. Containing more reading matter than any weekly published in the Southern States.

The first number of the SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE will be issued on Saturday, 26th day of June, 1875.

The Publisher intends making it an illustrated record of the times. It will treat of every topic, Political, Historical, Literary and Scientific, which is of current interest, and give the best illustrations that can be obtained, original or foreign.

The Southern Illustrated Age will be printed on new type, and heavy book paper.

On its list of contributors will be found the names of many of the best writers in the South. Serial and short stories, poems and sketches are from contributed editorial departments, giving the latest personal, literary, scientific, political, religious and commercial intelligence, will furnish every week an amount of reading matter unsurpassed by other papers, in excellence and variety. It is intended to make the Southern Illustrated Age a Journal for the fireside; several columns will be specially devoted to all subjects pertaining to domestic and social life.

No family should be without it.

Subscription price only $3 per annum. Postage free.

R. T. FULGHUM, Editor.
Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.

AN Alumnus of Davidson College desires a position as teacher for the ensuing year, in a moral community that appreciates the advantages of an education. Excellent testimonials from South Carolina, and will refer to Texas and Kentucky where he has been teaching, can be shown if desired.

Also he desires to obtain employment, for the next three months in any honorable capacity. He is a good scribe. Address

J. N. H. SUMMERELL,
June 16 pd. Salisbury, N. C.

WOOL CARDING.

NEAR
OAKS, GRANGE CO. N. C.

OUR Machines are now in good order and we are prepared to do work that cannot be excelled in the State.

We have a Burrer and Picker attached to our Machines, thereby saving the labor of Picking and Burring your Wool, before bringing it for Carding. Aprons furnished if desired.

OUR TERMS.—Those bringing their Wool to our Machine, will be charged Eight cents per pound, or one Fifth of the Wool. Colored Wool will be charged 12½ cents. If brought to the Machine. Those finding it more convenient to do so, can leave their Wool at J. M. BLACKWOOD'S Store, Hillsboro, and at Mebane Depot, Orange County, N. C. We will receive it there, card and return it for 10 cts. per pound. Work executed with dispatch.

May 5. W. W. BOOKER & CO.
Oaks, N. C.

J. C. VAN HOOK, E. F. JONES,
F. N. REVELS, JAS. T. CAIN,
Proprietors.

GRANGE
WAREHOUSE
AT
RAIL ROAD DEPOT.
HILLSBORO, N. C.
BY
VAN HOOK, JONES & CO.,
SALE DAYS
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week.

Charges as low as those of any other house in the county.

May 19 tf.

LARGE STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

Full Line of New Goods just to Hand.

For Sale LOW.

E. H. POGUE will remove his Tobacco Works to Durham next year for a good—WHY.

The reason WHY I am here is because no Fool in Raleigh has bit at my Hook.

Who in Hillsboro is able to give Bond to sell an old Mill.

Truly Yours,
June 16. HENRY N. BROWN.

ECONOMIZE BY PURCHASING YOUR DRY GOODS
of
LEVY BROTHERS,
Who are now Selling at Smaller Profits than Ever.

Mixed Wool Poplins at 10 and 12½, worth 15 and 18c per yard;
Striped Wool Poplins at 12½c, regular price every where 25c;
Japanese Striped Poplins at 15, 20, 25, 30, and 35c per yard worth 30 cent more;
Striped Silks at 75c, 90c, $1 and $1.25 per yard, which is from 25 to 50c per yard below regular prices;
Delaines, Plaid MOHAIRS, Bareges, Cheva Lustres, and other new and desirable styles of DRESS GOODS at great bargains;
Linen Lawns at 25 and 30c, per yard worth 35c;
Black Alpacas and Mohairs from 25c. up to $1.00 per yard;
Linen for Bibbies in great variety;
A large lot of GRENADINES for dress at 10 and 12½c. per yard worth from 20 to 40c per yard;
Black Grenadines from 12½c up to $1.50 a yard;
Dress Goods for Mourning—such as Bombazine, Tamise, Delaines, Australian Cloths, &c.,
Black Silks at 75 85c., $1 $1.25, $1.35, 1.40, 1.50, 1.75, 2, 2.25, 2.50, 2.75, 3, 3.25, 3.50 and $4—all of which are very much below the regular prices;
Lancaster Cambrics at 12½c. per yard;
A large stock of the best Percales at 15 and 16½c per yard;
Tucked Cambric for skirts, 18 yards wide, at 50c worth $1 per yard;
Yard Wide Tucked Cambric at 25c. per yard worth 35c;
A large stock of remnants of DRESS GOODS of every description;
Hamburgh Net for Sacques, Tablers and Polonaises, and Trimming Laces for same;
Corlurey at 6c; 10 and 75c. per yard worth from 8c. to $1;
A large stock of
Cassimeres, Clothe, Vestings, Ducks and Drillings at prices to suit the times;
Ready-Made Garments in great variety at lower prices than ever;
Hamburgh Edgins and Insertings in endless variety;
Also, a full assortment of
Yak, Guipure, Valenciennes, Lisle, Bobbin and Colored Laces and Edgings;
Shetland Shawls at $1.25, $1.50, 2, 2.50, $3, $4 and $5;
Black Lace Points, Shawls and Sacques at prices to suit every body;
Hoop-skirts and Bustles of the latest styles;
SUMMER BALMORAL SKIRTS;
Window Shades in great variety, among which will be found the new style IMITATION Lace Shades;
Lace and Nottingham Curtains at Extraordinary bargains;
A large assortment of Cornices, Rebuff, Loops and Knobs for curtain trimmings;
Knottingham Laces from 12½c. up to $1.25 per yard;
Also, a large assortment of Nottingham Lace Lambrequins;
Embroidered Curtain Muslin, 12 yards wide at 25c, worth 50c. per yard;
Linen Carriage Dusters in great variety, and material for lining Carriages;
Duckies or Fringed Napkins, warranted all linen at 50c, 75c and $1 per dozen, would be cheap at 75c $1 and $1.25 per dozen;
Linen Napkins at $1, $1.25, 1.50, and up to $6 per dozen, being the largest and cheapest stock ever offered in this city;
Huckaback Towels, pure linen, at $1.25, $1.50, 1.75, $2, and up to $5 per dozen;
Damask Towels, pure linen, at $2.50, $3, 3.25, $4, and up to $15 per dozen;
Initial Note Paper at 12½, 15, 20 and 25c. per box, worth 50 per cent more;
Silk Ties of the latest styles from 15c up to $2;
Silk Handkerchiefs or Mufflers from 75c. up to $2;
Ruffs and Ruffles in great variety at lower prices than ever;
Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Braids;
Sewing Silks, Trimming Silks, Linings, &c. to match all of the new style dress goods;
Crown Veils in all sizes at extraordinary bargains and thousands of other articles to be sold at extremely low prices for Cash at
LEVY BROTHERS',
1017 and 1019 Main street;
may 10. RICHMOND, VA.

1875 SPRING 1875.

J. F. FREELAND, & Co.,
Durham, N. C.
DEALER IN
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,
GROCERIES and Dress Goods.

Persons visiting Durham, will find it to their interest to call, as they will find everything usually kept in a
FIRST CLASS HOUSE.
At bottom Prices. Call and see us.
Our Mr. Dickson is with us and will be glad to see his old friends.
April 14 3m pd.

Nat. L. Brown,

RALEIGH, N. C.

DEALER in all kinds of
Musical Instruments, Strings and Trimmings for Violins, Guitars, Banjos &c.
CHILDRENS' CARRIAGES, Fancy Goods, Toys, &c.
BASKETS, Baskets, the largest assortment in the State.
Also General Agent for the celebrated PEERLESS COOKING STOVES. Best for Churches, best for schools, best for the House Circles, best Everywhere. You can save money time and trouble by purchasing from NAT L BROWN, send for Illustrated Catalogue. Raleigh, N. C.
May 20. 3t.

LUMBER YARD
AT
HILLSBORO

WM. L. Owen keeps large Stock of Lumber and Shingles constantly on hand.

Will obtain a large number of Cottage Frames.

WANTED—Lumber and Country Produce.

No Clerks or Store rent to pay. I am satisfied the Merchants do not want to keep this line of Goods.

April 20. A. C. MURDOCK.

THE BANK OF MECKLENBURG,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Authorized Capital $500,000.

JAS. TURNER TATE, President.
THOS. W. DEWEY, Cashier.
F. H. DEWEY, Ass't. Cashier.

AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF
TATE & DEWEY.

THIS Bank Chartered under Act of the General Assembly, and duly organized under laws of the State of North Carolina, with ample funds is prepared to transact
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
and furnish accommodations to all Customers on
LIBERAL TERMS.

The Bank will receive Deposits subject to check and will
Allow Interest According to Agreement,
on all Deposits left on time, or issue Certificates of Deposit bearing interest at the rate of
Eight per Cent Per Annum,
on all sums lying undrawn over thirty days.
Gold and Silver Coin, Bullion and old Bank Notes Bought and Sold.

THOS. W. DEWEY,
Jan 1 1875 ly. Cashier.

Oak City Mills,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WANTED for these Mills.

10,000 Bushels White Corn;
1,000 " Rye,
1,000 " Oats;

WILLIAMSON, UPCHURCH & THOMAS
may 16 6m. Agents for Oak City Mills.

W. J. BAKER, J. B. NEAL, W. B. SHEPARD;

Baker, Neal & Shepard,

COTTON FACTORS
AND
General Commission Merchants;
NORFOLK, VA.

Agents for PATAPSCO GUANO.
Aug. 26.

BUY YOUR DRY GOODS FROM
PETER SMITH,
The Leader of Low Prices,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
No. 156 Main Street,
march 11 12m. NORFOLK, Va.

R. L. HICKSON,
DANVILLE, VA.
Wholesale and Retail
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Boots, Shoes, Hats,
FURNITURE, CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c, &c.

I occupy FOUR of the LARGEST Stores in the street and each branch of the business is conducted separately. In FURNITURE I have the largest Store South of Baltimore. Parties in want of LOW Priced or fine FURNITURE, would do well to call on me, before purchasing elsewhere, or Ladies in want of fine
DRY GOODS,
can save money by calling on me, or sending for Samples which will be cheerfully sent.

RICH'D. L. HICKSON.
Main Street.
jan. 19. Danville, Va.

T. J. WILSON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE and Residence, on corner of Queen and Churton Sts. Where he can always be found except when absent Professionally.
Jan. 12 '74 ly.

THE DIXIE PLOW
RUNS EASY TO PLOWMAN AND TEAM.

WE are Agents for this very POPULAR PLOW, and any one wanting one can save money by buying from us.

To Farmer's Clubs and Granges we are prepared to give most liberal Terms.

THOS. H. HUGHES & SON,
feb 26. Hillsboro or Cedar Grove, N. C.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

To the Editor of Exchange.

Esteemed Friend:

Will you please inform your readers that I have a positive
CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, and that, by its use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give
$1,000.00
for a case it will not benefit. Indeed, so strong is my faith, I will send a SAMPLE FREE, to any sufferer addressing me.

Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from these diseases, and oblige,

Faithfully yours,
DR. T. F. BURT,
April 21 '75. 69 William St., New York.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY .....JUNE 9, 1875

THE RECORDER.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

J. D. CAMERON.

At $2 50 per annum, or $1 00 for six months—invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at $1 a square for the first insertion and 50 cents a square for each additional week. Ten lines or less make a square.

TERMS BY SPECIAL CONTRACT:

1 square 3 months $3—6 months $5—12 months $8
2 " 3 " $10—6 " $18—12 " $25
3 " 3 " $15—6 " $30—12 " $50
Half column 3 months $30—6 mo. $50—12 mos. $85
column 3 months $50—6 mo. $90—12 mos. $160

DESTROYING CANKER-WORMS IN ORCHARDS.

Mr. E. F. Curtis, Rockford, Illinois, writes on the twenty-fifth of May last. I published a letter in the Chicago evening journal giving the habits of the canker-worm, and showing how it can be exterminated. I can have the satisfaction of knowing that in very many cases the remedy that I recommended was used and thousands of apple trees that were already covered with the small worms were saved. Their foliage was left uninjured, and the trees matured a good crop of fruit; while orchards in the same vicinity similarly effected, which were not so treated, soon looked as if though fire had swept through them, the trees at insect of green leaves as in mid-winter.

The object of this letter is (if possible) to convince the public that this remedy is practical, effectual and safe; and that, with very little effort, this "pest of the orchard" may be blotted out.

I quote so much of my former letter as is essential in this connection.

The female canker-worm rises out of the ground in the spring, so soon as the frost is out, and crawls up the trunk of the tree (as she is wingless) and deposits her eggs under old bark or in rough places, which hatch in May or in the fore part of June into small, looping caterpillars, or so-called measuring worms, which soon spread over the trees destroying the foliage.

Many plans have been tried to prevent the worm from crawling up the tree, and with some success. But to "wipe them out" completely, so that there shall not be one of them left to tell the tale, is by the use of Paris green to a patent pailful of water.

When the worms are all hatched, as near as can be judged, give the trees a good wetting down, and if afterward it is discovered that they were not all killed, put on more; but usually one wetting will answer.

The liquid will not only destroy the canker-worm, but the myriads of insects too small to be seen with the naked eye, that are preying upon the foliage of trees. One party says that after using it last year in his orchard, the foliage made such luxuriant growth, and was so dark and green, that it was almost black—which accounts for the fact that apples grown on trees on which these worms have been killed are almost perfect, larger and fairer than on other trees.

It can be used just as safely in flower gardens, destroying the insects that infest the shrubbery, as in the orchard.

MOORE EGGS AND LESS BEEF.

It would be wise for farmers to substitute more eggs for meat in their daily diet. About one-third the weight of an egg is solid nutriment. This is more than can be said of meat. There are no bones or tough pieces that have to be laid aside. A good egg is made up ten parts shell, sixty parts white, and thirty parts yolk. The white of an egg contains eighty-six per cent. water, the yolk fifty-two per cent. The average weight of an egg is two ounces. Practically an egg is animal food, and yet there is none of the disagreeable work of the kitchen necessary to obtain it. The vegetarians of England use eggs freely and many of them are eighty and ninety years old and have remarkably free from illness. Eggs are best when cooked four minutes. This takes away the animal taste that is offensive to some, but does not so harden the white or yolks as to make them hard to digest. An egg, if cooked very hard, is difficult of digestion, except by those with stout stomachs; such eggs should be eaten with bread and masticated very finely. An egg spread on toast is food fit for a king, if kings deserve any better food than anybody else, which is doubtful. Fried eggs are less wholesome than boiled or raw. An egg sipped into hot water is not only a clean and handsome, but a delicious morsel. Most people spoil the taste of their eggs by adding pepper and salt. A little sweet butter is the best dressing.

FERTILIZERS FOR FOWLS.

It would seem as though enough had already been said about the importance of saving all fertilizing material about the farm, and especially that from the poultry, which experience has abundantly shown to be worth as much as the artificial fertilizers that cost us three cents a pound and upward. Very few farmers would allow their wheat, corn, or oats to be scattered and wasted as their hen manure is, yet the latter is worth as much as the former, pound for pound. Poultry should always have a light, well lighted and warm apartment for their winter quarters, and the roosts should be so arranged that the droppings can be saved, free from dirt and rubbish. The best way is to have a large tray under the roost, made of boards. This should be cleaned out frequently and sprinkled with plaster or dry earth. The manure should be kept in boxes or barrels, perfectly dry, and will then lose none of its valuable properties. Neither lime nor ashes should ever be mixed with it while composting it, which is best done by adding about double the quantity of dry loam to the manure, wetting it well with soft water, moistening it occasionally, and shoveling it over every time you have occasion to use it. It should be moistened sufficiently to allow of its being broken up well mixed with the earth; but when so moistened it is not to heat, and the shoveling over is necessary to prevent this and the consequent loss of valuable properties. A handful of this compost in a hill of corn will give it a powerful start. A barrel of hen manure so composted will often double the yield of an acre of wheat.

TESTING VEGETABLES.

In the blood beet, we always look for deep color, smooth handsome form, small top, and sweet, tender flesh. In the orange carrot, small top, smooth root, and deep orange color. In the cabbage, short stump, large compact head, with but few loose leaves. In the cucumber, straight, handsome form and dark green color. In the lettuce, large close head, pleasant flavor, with the quality of standing the heat without soon running up to seed. In sweet corn, long ears, very swivelled kernel, filled over the end of the cob. In the cantelope melon, rough skin, thick, firm flesh, and high flavor; in the watermelon, thick rind and bright red core. In the onion, round shape, deep color, mild flavor, and good keeping quality. In the parsnip small top, long smooth root, sweet flavor. In the pea, low growth, full pods, and large tender peas, rich flavor. In the scarlet radish, deep color, small top, clear root, and quick, free growth. In the squash, medium, dry fine-grained, deep-colored flesh. In the turnip, handsome form, small top and top root, sweet, crisp flesh.

Many varieties have the merit only of being the earliest, some esteemed for their adaption to a particular season, and others are highly prized for their productiveness or their excellent quality.

N. F. BURNHAM'S
TURBINE
WATER WHEEL

Was Selected, 3 out of 3 cases, and put to work in the Patent Office, Washington, D. C. and has proved to be the BEST, 19 sizes made. Prices lower than any other first-class Wheel. Pamphlet free. Address N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

ACTUAL
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

The Oldest, the Largest and the Best Business College in the United States.

Prof. J. M. Phillips is in charge of our Actual Business Department, and is daily Stockholder. Our Illustrated College Journal, with beautifully Flourished Eagle, sent by mail free of charge. Address E. K. LOSIER, President, Baltimore, Md.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Costly Outfit and Particulars free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

Psychomancy, Or Soul Charming." How either sex may fascinate and gain the favorable affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free by mail, in 24 ornate, together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, A queer book for 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia.

ADVERTISER'S GAZETTE.

A JOURNAL of Information for Advertisers. Edition, 9,600 copies. Published Weekly. Terms, $2 per annum in advance.

Five Specimen Copies (Different Dates) to one address for 25 cents.

Office No. 31 Park Row, New York.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Editors and Publishers.

H. A. Reams & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF REAMS'

DURHAM, N. C.

The Only BLACKING that will
Polish Over Oiled Surface
AND
PRESERVE THE LEATHER!

Warranted to excel all Others, or Money Refunded.

Can be sold low as other Blacking. Liberal arrangements made with Merchants and Wholesale Dealers. april 14 3m.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
Opposite Bank St. & Capitol Square
Richmond, Va.
T. W. Hoenniger, Proprietor.

A new and elegant House, furnished in a style equal to any in the United States. The Proprietor addresses comfort to the travelling public.

Mr. John P. Ballard, early known as the old friends and guests.

GEORGE PACE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS

Office, Mills, Lathe Turning Works, Planing and Matching Machinery of all kinds, and Manufacturers' Supplies.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

BLATCHLEY'S
Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP
is the well-known STANDARD of the market, by general verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber, which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally. In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pumps, be careful and see that it has my trade mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you, will be promptly furnished by address ing with stamp.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
feb 17.

B. F. WILLIAMSON, W. G. UPCHURCH, J. J. THOMAS.

Williamson, Upchurch & Thomas,
58 Fayetteville Street,
RALEIGH, N. C.
WHOLESALE
Grocers, Cotton Factors
AND
General Commission Merchants.

We are now receiving
200 Rolls heavy Cotton Bagging,
50 Bales Gunny Bagging,
2000 Yards Dundee Cotton Bagging,
1200 Bundles Cotton Ties,
1000 Pounds Bagging Twine,
And a general Stock of heavy
Groceries.

☞ We sell Cotton for Fifty cents per Bale Commission.

REFER TO
W. F. Strond, Chapel Hill.
J. W. Cheek, Durham.
Sept. 16th 6m.

[illegible], President. [illegible], Cashier.

Citizens' National Bank
OF
RALEIGH, N. C.
Authorized Capital, $500,000.
DEAL IN
Government and other Bonds.
Nov. 11 6m

John Armstrong,
No. 1 Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.
BOOK BINDER
AND
Blank Book Manufacturer.

NEWSPAPERS, Magazines and Law Books of every description bound in the very best Style and at Lowest Rates. may 12 1y

C. E. PARISH,
Attorney at Law,
Hillsboro, N. C.

PARTICULAR attention given to collections and cases in Bankruptcy.
☞ Office in the Court House. may 21 3m

[illegible], Jno. W. Williams.

T. A. WILLIAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
Commission Merchants,
Nos. 2 and 4 Roanoke Square,
[illegible] NORFOLK, VA.

VICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE
FOR 1875.

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1846, THIRTIETH YEAR. 1875.

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Condensed Time Table, in effect on and after Sunday, June 6th, 1875.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Charlotte,	9.24 P M	6.00 P M
" Air Line Junc'n	9.51 "	6.27 "
" Salisbury,	11.36 "	8.14 "
" Thomasville,	Connection	9.05 "
" Danville,	4.30 "	1.50 A M
" Dundee,	4.50 "	1.50 "
" Burkeville,	11.23 "	8.07 "
Ar. at Richmond,	12.05 P M	8.47 P M

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mails.	EXPRESS.
Leave Richmond,	4.00 P M	8.00 A M
" Burkeville,	4.36 "	8.40 "
" Dundee,	4.50 "	8.55 "
" Danville,	10.25 "	1.11 P M
" Greensboro,	8.40 A M	3.30 "
" Salisbury,	12.05 P M	6.10 "
" Concord,	1.25 "	7.30 "
Ar. at Charlotte,	2.03 "	8.23 "

GOING EAST. GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	MAIL.
Leave Greensboro'	4.00 P M	Ar've 10.45 A M
" Co. Shops	4.30 "	L've 10.15 "
" Hillsboro,	6.30 "	" 8.15 "
" Raleigh,	9.00 "	" 5.30 P M
Ar. at Goldsboro'	12.00 P M	L've 2.00 "

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro	4.00 P M
Arrive at Salem,	6.15 "
Leave Salem,	6.45 "
Arrive at Greensboro,	10.30 "

Passengers from leaving Raleigh at 7.30 P. M. connect at Greensboro with Mail Trains to and from points North or South.

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